

## AMENDMENT TO DESCRIPTION

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 4, line 1, with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 1 shows an electronic circuit arrangement 1 comprising a full-bridge switching circuit 2, a voltage source 3, two ~~low-pass~~ high pass filters 4 and 5, a first lamp switching circuit 6, two further ~~low-pass~~ high pass filters 7 and 8 and a second lamp switching circuit 9. Electrically conducting lines 10, 11 and 12 lead to further lamp switching circuits (not shown). The full-bridge switching circuit 2 also called full-bridge inverter in the following, comprises a control circuit 13 and two current converters 14 and 15. The current converter 14, in the following also called inverter, includes two power switches 16 and 17, and the second inverter 15 also includes two power switches 18 and 19. Power semiconductors such as bipolar transistors, IGBTs (Integrated Gate Bipolar Transistors) are also MOSFETs are used as power switches. The first lamp switching circuit 6 includes two series-connected coils 20 and 21, two parallel-connected capacitors 22 and 23 and one low-pressure gas discharge lamp 24. The second lamp circuit 9 has a similar structure with components 20 to 24. The control circuit 13 controls the first inverter 14 so that the power semiconductors 16 and 17 open and close in a push-pull mode. A rectangular signal waveform evolves at a node 25 between the power semiconductors 16 and 17. The control circuit 13 controls the second inverter 15 SO that the power semiconductors 18 and 19 also open and close in a push-pull mode. A rectangular signal waveform also evolves at a node 26 between the power semiconductors 18 and 19. The two inverters 14 and 15 work in phase opposition, so that two rectangular signal waveforms evolve shifted by 180°. The ~~low-pass~~ high pass filters 4, 5, 7 and 8 filter out the high-frequency components, so that two sinusoidal signals shifted in phase by 180° reach the lamps 24. The series-connected coil 20 and the parallel-connected capacitor 22 form a first resonant circuit 20, 22, the coil and the capacitor 23 form a second resonant circuit 21, 23. The ~~low-pass~~ high pass filters 4 and 5, the coils 20 and 21 and the lamp 24 are connected in series between the two nodes 25 and 26. The capacitors 22, 23 are connected in parallel to the lamp 24 and to the minus pole of the DC voltage source 3. The half lamp voltage is applied via the capacitors 22 and 23, respectively.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 4, line 30, with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 3 shows a sinusoidal signal waveform 32 which evolves as a result of the smoothing by the ~~low-pass~~ high pass filter 4.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 4, line 32, with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 4 shows a sine curve 32 and a second sine curve 33 shifted by  $180^\circ$ , which is filtered by the ~~low-pass~~ high pass filter 5. In this way a maximum voltage amplitude 34 corresponding to the value of the voltage supply 3 arises at the lamp 24.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 5, line 1, with the following amended paragraph.

Fig. 5 shows a second circuit arrangement 41 comprising a full-bridge inverter 2 and the lamp switching circuits 6 and 9. Two ~~low-pass~~ high pass filters 42 and 43 filter out the ~~high-frequency~~ low frequency and DC components for all the lamp circuits 6 and 9.